

*Heliconius burneyi serpens*, subsp. n.

♀. Fore wing as in *H. burneyi burneyi*. Hind wing intermediate between *H. burneyi catharinæ* and *H. burneyi huebneri* with short streaks beyond the median vein, never extending more than half the distance to outer margin.

♂. With even shorter streaks and approaching nearer to *catharinæ* than to *huebneri*.

*Hab.* Lower Amazon, Serpa, Jan.—March, 1914 (*A. Hall*).  
Type in Coll. Kaye.

A series of males and females was taken by Mr. Hall and all the specimens are intermediate between *huebneri* and *catharinæ* showing that the race is a very well-marked one.

*Heteropterous*XIX.—Some new Species of the ~~Homopterous~~ Family  
Pyrrhocoridae. By W. L. DISTANT.

## Genus ODONTOPUS.

*Odontopus*, Laporte, Ess. Hem. p. 37 (1832).

*Probergrothius*, Kirk., n. n., Kirk. Entomologist, xxxvii. p. 280 (1904).

A genus under the name of *Odontopus* was proposed in the same year (1833), according to Scudder, by both Laporte (*Rhynchota*) and Silbermann (*Coleoptera*), Kirkaldy (*supra*) giving priority to Silbermann and sinking Laporte's generic name, for which he proposed the novelty of "*Probergrothius*."

Allaud, however, in 1889 (*Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr.* p. xlv) had shown that Laporte's name had priority over that of Silbermann, for which he substituted the generic name *Odontopezus*, and which is now used in the *Heteromera* (*Coleoptera*). Consequently Kirkaldy's name "*Probergrothius*" is another synonym.

*Odontopus antananarivos*, sp. n.

Head and pronotum testaceous, anterior pronotal constricted area ochraceous; scutellum and corium ochraceous, base of scutellum, and more than apical third of corium black, lateral margins of remainder of corium testaceous; membrane bronzy brown; body beneath ochraceous, head beneath, rostrum, and femora testaceous; tibiæ and tarsi black; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints black, extreme base of first joint testaceous, first joint moderately

thickened towards apex, second joint longer than first or third, fourth mutilated; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ; posterior angle of corium somewhat convexly angulate; lateral pronotal margins distinctly and somewhat broadly and roundly emarginate; tibiæ and tarsi distinctly palely pilose.

*Var.* Pronotum ochraceous, the lateral and posterior margins only testaceous; membrane black.

Long. 19 mm.

*Hab.* Madagascar; Antananarivo.

*Odontopus stramineus*, sp. n.

Ochraceous; anterior and posterior margins of the anterior pronotal constricted area narrowly black; two brown spots to corium—one transverse outside clavus, the other smaller and rounded before apex, membrane very pale ochraceous; antennæ wholly ochraceous, first, second, and fourth joints subequal in length, third shortest; membrane only just passing the anterior margin of the penultimate abdominal segment, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; anterior femora moderately incrassated and strongly spined beneath on apical halves.

Long. 16 mm.

*Hab.* Sikkim (Atkinson Coll.).

I refrained from describing this species in the Faun. Brit. India, in the unsatisfied anticipation that I might receive another or more specimens. The abbreviated membrane and the moderately incrassated and spinous anterior femora almost indicate another genus. In general appearance and markings it is allied to *O. scutellaris*, Walk., and *O. binotatus*, Stål.

*Odontopus confusus*.

*Odontopus confusus*, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ix. p. 39 (1902).

*Odontopus schoutedeni*, Bergr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlvii. p. 290 (1903).

The specimen given specific rank by Bergroth (*supra*) is only a colour-variety of *O. confusus*. The black longitudinal vitta to the head is not of unusual occurrence, and the British Museum now contains a series of such varietal specimens acquired since I described the species. The first joint of the antennæ, I find by the examination of later specimens, is also sometimes sanguineous as originally described, sometimes with its apical area black and sometimes wholly black. It has a somewhat wide distribution in East Africa.

## Genus SERICOCORIS.

*Sericocoris*, Karsch, Entom. Nachr. 1892, p. 133.

*Hathor*, Kirk. & Edw. Wien. Ent. Zeit. xxi. p. 168 (1902).

*Sericocoris flavipes*.

*Dysdercus flavipes*, Sign. Thoms. Arch. ent. ii. pp. 308, 587 (1858).

*Odontopus flavipes*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 7 (1865).

*Hab.* W. Africa.

*Delacampius militaris*, sp. n.

Head black; pronotum fuscous brown with the lateral margins testaceous; scutellum black; corium testaceous, clavus (excluding base) and a large semi-ovate spot connected with posterior half of clavus black; membrane black; sternum fuscous brown, abdomen beneath, rostrum, and legs a little paler; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints fuscous brown, fourth joint greyish white with its apex fuscous, first, second, and fourth joints almost subequal in length, third shortest; pronotum with the posterior area strongly coarsely punctate, and with a short, discal, longitudinal carination, lateral pronotal margins distinctly concavely sinuate; clavus somewhat sparsely and coarsely punctate; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ.

Long. 7 mm.

*Hab.* N.W. New Guinea (*A. R. Wallace*).

*Delacampius athiopicus*, sp. n.

Body above, head beneath, sternum, rostrum, and legs dark chocolate-brown; antennæ fuscous brown; extreme base of first joint of antennæ, coxæ, trochanters, and abdomen beneath ochraceous, posterior margins of sternal and abdominal segments pale ochraceous; pronotal margins, apex of scutellum, basal-lateral margins and angulated posterior margins of corium pale testaceous; membrane black; antennæ with the first, second, and fourth joints almost subequal in length, third joint distinctly shortest; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; lateral margins of the pronotum moderately concavely sinuate, the posterior lobe and the corium finely punctate; membrane reaching the abdominal apex.

Long. 7-8 mm.

*Hab.* Cameroons (*Escalera*). Gambia (*J. J. Simpson*).

*Delacampius rhodesianus*, sp. n.

Black; pronotal margins, basal-lateral, apical-claval, and angulated posterior margins of corium pale ochraceous; head

beneath and sternum black, sternal segmental margins and the coxæ pale ochraceous; abdomen beneath dark ochraceous, lateral margins testaceous and inwardly broadly black, posterior segmental margins pale ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints black, third shortest, fourth mutilated; head somewhat elongate, its apex sanguineous; lateral margins of the pronotum distinctly upwardly laminate, but practically non-sinuate; membrane about or almost reaching abdominal apex; connexivum sanguineous.

Long. 8 mm.

*Hab.* N.E. Rhodesia; Serenje Distr. (*Neave Coll.*).

Allied to the preceding species, *D. aethiopicus*, Dist., but besides the different colour-markings it differs by the non-convexly sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum.

#### DINDYMELLUS, gen. nov.

Head elongate, anteriorly depressed, central lobe prominent and apically broadened, not constricted or impressed beneath; antennæ robust, first, second, and fourth joints longest and subequal in length; rostrum robust, long, passing the posterior coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head, second joint a little longest, third and fourth shortest; pronotum about as long as broad at base, the lateral margins acutely reflexed, basal margin about or nearly twice as broad as anterior margin, obscurely transversely impressed near middle; scutellum triangular, centrally about as long as broad; corium with the lateral margins moderately ampliate; membrane reaching abdominal apex; abdomen with the posterior margins of the second, third, and fourth segments very strongly, convexly, obliquely, and upwardly directed at their lateral areas.

Allied to *Dindymus*, Stål.

#### *Dindymellus coimbatorensis*, sp. n.

Brownish testaceous; antennæ piceous, basal area of apical joints luteous; eyes black; lateral margins of pronotum and about two-thirds of lateral margins to corium sanguineous, the latter with the extreme margin and about posterior third (narrowly) luteous; membrane fuscous brown; body beneath, legs, and rostrum fuscous brown; coxæ, trochanters, lateral margins of sternum and base of abdomen sanguineous; rostrum with the first and second joints reddish ochraceous, third and fourth joints fuscous brown; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints moderately thickened on their apical areas, fourth joint more slender and cylindrical; head practically impunctate; pronotum with a few scattered punctures on the basal area, where there is also a short,

median, longitudinal ridge; tibiæ finely spinulose; anterior femora incrassated with three prominent spines beneath at apex.

Long. 17 mm.

*Hab.* South India; Coimbatore (*T. V. Campbell*).

*Syncrotus circumscriptus*, Bergr. Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict. vii. p. 293 (1895).

Bergroth described this genus and species from a ♀ or ♀ specs., and his description requires some emendation. In the male the membrane reaches the abdominal apex and is considerably smaller than the other sex. "Rufo-castaneus" cannot be accepted as the predominant colour as stated by Bergroth, for the head and pronotum, in some cases the anterior lobe only, are black.

Long., ♂ 6, ♀ 9 mm.

*Hab.* Queensland; Kuranda (*F. P. Dodd*).

## XX.—*Some Parthenogenetic Chironomidæ.*

By F. W. EDWARDS.

So far as our present knowledge goes, parthenogenesis is of somewhat rare occurrence among the Diptera, but several instances of it have already been recorded in Chironomidæ, in the genera *Tanytarsus* and *Corynoneura*. In the case of *Tanytarsus* the first observations were made by Grimm in 1870, and have more recently been confirmed and extended by Zavrel (*vide* Bause, Archiv für Hydrobiol., Suppl. Bd. ii. 1913, p. 17). The observations of both these writers concern the rare phenomenon of pupal parthenogenesis. Zavrel found that in the summer broods of *Tanytarsus boiemicus*, Kieff. MS., eggs could be produced parthenogenetically either by the pupa or by the imago very shortly after emergence; the pupæ were often found floating dead on the water full of developing eggs, from which larvæ eventually hatched. In all cases the adults reared from such larvæ proved to be females.

Another case of parthenogenesis—in this instance of a more normal type—has been recorded by Goetghebuer as occurring in *Corynoneura celeripes*, Winn. (Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1913, pp. 231-233). This author was able to rear three successive generations of parthenogenetically produced eggs, which in every case yielded female adults.